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AMERICA'S BIG CITY MAYORS

A 1987 Profile

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AMERICA'S BIG CITY MAYORS:

A 1987 PROFILE

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
LIST OF TABLES	i
PREFACE	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	v
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. THE 1987 SURVEY	2
III. THE BIG CITY MAYORS AS CANDIDATES	3
Length of Residence	3
Education	4
Prior Employment and Occupation	5
Prior Political Careers	6
IV. HOW THE CANDIDATES GET ELECTED	8
Direct and Indirect Elections	8
Margins of Victory	9
Party and Non-party Ballots	10
Party Politics and Electoral Change	13
V. PROFILES OF AMERICA'S BIG CITY MAYORS	17
Racial Background	17
Gender	20
Age and Length of Service	21
Salaries	22

VI. POLITICAL OPTIONS AFTER THE FIRST TERM	25
Terms of Office	25
Incumbents Who Seek Re-election	26
Incumbents Who Run for Another Office	27
Incumbents Who Return to Private Life	27

APPENDICES

A. NLC Questionnaire	29
B. List of Current Mayors in Cities Over 100,000 Population	33
C. List of Cities that Responded to the Survey	37

LIST OF TABLES

<u>NUMBER</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
1	EDUCATIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS	4
2	PRIOR OCCUPATIONS OF BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS	5
3	EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS	6
4	PRIOR ELECTORAL EXPERIENCE OF BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS	7
5	PRIOR ELECTIVE OFFICES HELD BY BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS	7
6	METHODS OF ELECTION FOR BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS	8
7	METHODS OF ELECTION FOR BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS BY REGION	9
8	MARGINS OF VICTORY FOR MAYORS IN LARGE U.S. CITIES WITH DIRECT ELECTIONS	10
9	PARTY AND NON-PARTY BALLOTS IN BIG CITY U.S. MAYORAL ELECTIONS	11
10	PARTY AFFILIATIONS OF BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS	11
11	PARTY AFFILIATIONS OF BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS BY CITY POPULATION SIZE	12
12	PARTY AFFILIATIONS OF BIG CITY MAYORS BY REGION	12
13	PARTY AFFILIATIONS OF BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS -- PARTY VS. NON-PARTY BALLOTS	13
14	PARTY AFFILIATIONS OF FORMER AND CURRENT BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS	14
15	PARTY AFFILIATIONS OF BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS (1980 & 1985)	15
16	PARTY CONTROL OF MAYORAL OFFICE IN MAJOR U.S. CITIES (1980 & 1985)	15

17	RACIAL BACKGROUND OF BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS BY REGION	18
18	BLACK MAYORS IN AMERICA'S BIG CITIES	18
19	HISPANIC MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 100,000	19
20	BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS BY GENDER AND REGION	20
21	BIG CITY WOMEN MAYORS IN THE UNITED STATES	21
22	LENGTH OF SERVICE FOR BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS	22
23	ANNUAL SALARY RANGES OF BIG CITY MAYORS IN THE UNITED STATES	23
24	TERMS OF OFFICE FOR BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS	25
25	TERMS OF OFFICE FOR BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS BY REGION	26
26	OTHER POLITICAL OFFICES SOUGHT BY BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS	27
27	REASONS GIVEN WHY FORMER BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS LEFT OFFICE	28

PREFACE

We are pleased to present this report on America's Big City Mayors: A 1987 Profile to NLC's membership and to the public. This joint effort was conducted by the National League of Cities and two university professors, Edward Page and Harold Wolman. Professors Page and Wolman conceived of conducting this study of the mayors of our largest U.S. cities and joined forces with NLC to design the survey instrument and conduct the survey.

This research effort began during the spring of 1987 by mailing a survey to all U.S. mayors serving in cities with populations over 100,000. The National League of Cities' Office of Membership Services initiated this effort.

The National League of Cities is publishing this report in order to contribute to a better understanding of the mayors serving as leaders in our major U.S. cities. Our research found a tremendous void in any comparative analysis of who serves as mayor in America's big cities. As the leaders and policy makers of our nation's large urban centers, information about the mayors of these cities is very important and should be readily available to other elected officials, the media and the general public.

This report presents the most timely and comprehensive information available on the men and women serving as the mayors in cities with populations over 100,000. We want to thank the authors of the report for their work and commend them for a job well done.

Drs. Page and Wolman tabulated and analyzed the results of this survey of big city U.S. mayors. They used the survey results to prepare a paper for the American Political Science Association and to draft this NLC research report.

Kathryn Shane McCarty, Director of Information Services at NLC, combined the resources of NLC and these two universities to implement effectively this joint study. Ms. McCarty is also a co-author and editor of this research paper.

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Analysis and Development

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First, we would like to express our thanks to the 146 mayors, mayoral assistants and city clerks who completed our survey. Without their prompt and conscientious assistance, this report would not be possible. They have helped us shed some light on who the mayors are of America's largest cities.

Second, we wish to thank Mr. Thomas H. McCloud, Director of NLC's Office of Membership Services, and Mr. William Barnes, NLC's Research Director, for their review and guidance.

Third, a special thanks to David Cutler for his skillful assistance in restructuring and editing this report.

Finally, we thank Carolyn Brooking of the NLC staff for her diligence and skill in preparing this report for production.

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AMERICA'S BIG CITY MAYORS

By

Edward C. Page, Harold Wolman
and Kathryn Shane McCarty

National League of Cities

October, 1987

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 1987, the National League of Cities (NLC) conducted its first comprehensive survey of big city mayors in the United States. Questionnaires were sent to mayors of all cities in the 50 states, the District of Columbia and the territory of Puerto Rico with populations of 100,000 residents or more. There are 172 such cities in America today.

By June 1987, mayors of 146 cities (or 85 percent) had responded to the survey. These mayors answered questions about their lives, careers, education, elections, former political experience, length of service, salaries and plans for the future. Their collective responses form the substance of this report.

Big City Mayors as Candidates

- o Most mayoral candidates who run and win in major U.S. cities are longtime residents of the communities they are elected to serve.
- o More than three-quarters are college educated and just over half have also obtained advanced degrees.
- o More lawyers seek mayoral office, and get elected, in big U.S. cities than candidates in other occupations.
- o Nearly three-quarters of all big city U.S. mayors held previous electoral office, usually at the local level.

How The Candidates Get Elected

- o Nearly nine out of ten big city U.S. mayors are elected by direct popular vote. The rest are elected indirectly -- either by city council members or because they ran for city council and received the highest number of votes.

- o In direct elections, most big city mayors defeat their rivals by significant margins.
- o Two-thirds of the nation's big city mayors are Democrats, nearly one-third are Republicans and less than 10 percent list their party affiliation as "independent" or "other".
- o From 1970 to 1987, about one-half of 146 U.S. cities responding to NLC's survey have experienced little or no change in the party affiliation of the mayors elected during this 17 year period.

Profiles of America's Big City Mayors

- o Blacks and hispanics now serve as mayors in 27 of the nation's largest cities.
- o Exactly one in eight of today's big city U.S. mayors is a woman.
- o When this survey was done, the average age of a big city mayor was 57 years old.
- o As of May 1987, the average length of service in office for big city U.S. mayors was just under five years (59 months).
- o Nearly 90 percent of all big city U.S. mayors make less than \$70,000 per year. Nearly half (45 percent) of all big city mayors are paid annual salaries of between \$30,000 - \$70,000. About 24 percent receive less than \$10,000 per year for serving as mayor.

Political Options After the First Term

- o Two-thirds of America's incumbent big city mayors are presently serving four-year terms of office, while most of the rest are serving two-year terms.
- o Incumbent big city U.S. mayors who choose to run for re-election win 85 percent of the time.
- o One-quarter of big city U.S. mayors run for another office, usually at the local level.
- o A little less than half of former big city mayors choose to retire voluntarily and return to private life. Exactly one-third of former big city mayors left office as a result of an electoral defeat.

I. INTRODUCTION

Ask any adult in a large American city about "the mayor" and chances are the person will probably know the mayor's name. Perhaps this is because mayors make decisions that often have direct consequences in our daily lives. In contrast, many voters may not know the names of their state or even national legislators.

It is ironic, then, that surprisingly little is written about America's 172 big city mayors as a group -- even though collectively they formulate policy and carry out executive decisions which directly affect the lives of nearly 60 million men, women and children each day.

There is no dearth of information about some of these mayors, who find themselves in the spotlight from time to time. In addition, some work has been done to document the recent rise of 47 distinguished blacks, hispanics and women who have been elected to serve as mayors in some of the nation's largest metropolitan areas.

Yet, overall research on mayors of large U.S. cities has been fragmentary. For this reason, the National League of Cities (NLC) has published this 1987 Profile Report about "America's Big City Mayors" to shed light on this fascinating and powerful group of American elected officials.

A total of 146 big city U.S. mayors answered survey questions about their lives, careers, education, means of getting elected, former political experience, length of service, salaries and plans for the future. The answers were then compiled and analyzed to formulate the substance of this report.

The survey results are completely set forth in the report's Executive Summary section of this report and again in detail at the beginning of each of the report's four chapters: "Big City Mayors As Candidates", "How the Candidates Get Elected", "Profiles of America's Big City Mayors" and "Political Options After the First Term". The chapter entitled "1987 Survey" describes the questionnaire that each of the mayors were asked to fill out and explains survey methodology.

II. THE 1987 SURVEY

Who are the men and women serving as mayors of America's largest cities?

How did they become candidates for office, how were they elected and what political and personal qualifications do they bring to their jobs?

Do mayoral elections produce change in the leadership and political party affiliation of mayors of large U.S. cities?

And what happens to big city U.S. mayors when they become incumbent and run again, seek other office or leave politics and return to private life?

These are some of the questions the National League of Cities (NLC) sought to answer in a questionnaire mailed during March, 1987 to all U.S. cities with estimated populations of 100,000 or more (see Appendix A). Based on 1985 population reports, there are 172 such cities in America today (including cities in the territory of Puerto Rico). See Appendix B for a listing of mayors serving in cities with populations over 100,000.

A total of 146 cities responded to an NLC survey which was mailed to mayors in cities with populations over 100,000 this spring. This indicates an 85 percent response rate, which is a remarkable yield for any mail questionnaire. A more typical response rate would have been 20-30 percent for a survey of this kind.

The survey consisted of 24 questions which focused on how mayors are chosen in a given city, party affiliation, election results, mayoral profiles and post-mayoral careers.

Information was also obtained on the previous mayors of these cities, such as party affiliation, term of office, post-mayoral career(s) and whether another elective office was sought after leaving the office of mayor.

Occasionally, totals reflected in the tabulated responses for certain questions amount to more or less than the overall number of 146 survey respondents because, in some cases, respondents left questions unanswered or there were multiple responses to certain survey questions. In addition, data gathered from NLC's annual membership survey is also used to supplement findings that appear in this report.

III. BIG CITY MAYORS AS CANDIDATES

Men and women who run for mayor and win in America's largest cities tend to be longtime residents of the communities they are elected to serve.

More than three-quarters are college educated--with at least a four-year degree--and just over half have also obtained advanced graduate degrees in law, government, business or some other professional vocation.

More lawyers seek mayoral office, and are elected, in big U.S. cities than persons in other occupations. People who work in local government and real estate developers are also disproportionately likely to run and win as mayors in big U.S. cities, followed closely by elementary/secondary school teachers and retailers/wholesalers. These are the top five professions among big city mayors nationwide.

Nearly three-quarters of all big city U.S. mayors held previous electoral office, usually at the local level, before running and winning the mayoralty.

Length of Residence

The typical big city mayors will have spent about three-quarters (73 percent) of his or her life residing in the city where he or she chooses to run.

This term of residency remains fairly constant across the wide spectrum of population density in America's largest cities. In other words, it is as true of Mayor Edward I. Koch in New York (population 7.07 million) as it is of Mayor J. Michael Houston in Springfield, Illinois (population 100,054).

For virtually all U.S. cities with estimated populations of 100,000 or more, the mayors tend to be longtime residents of their communities before seeking public office.

This is especially true in large Northeastern cities where most successful mayors have lived in their communities virtually all --94 percent-- of their lives. Large cities in the Southeast, Southwest, the North Central states and Puerto Rico report mayors that have lived in their own communities at least three-quarters of their lives.

The term of residency for mayors in large western cities averages 60 percent, somewhat lower than the national average of 73 percent.

Education

One of the common characteristics of most big city mayors (80 percent) is a four-year college degree. Only 26 out of 141 respondents, or fewer than one in five, attained less than a four-year college degree in acquiring an education (Table 1).

Table 1

EDUCATIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS

<u>LEVEL OF EDUCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>(PERCENTAGE)</u>
Less than high school diploma	0	(0%)
High school diploma or equivalent	7	(5%)
Certificate from vocational training program	1	(1%)
Some college	14	(10%)
2-year college degree	4	(3%)
4-year college degree	41	(29%)
MA or equivalent	30	(21%)
JD or equivalent	36	(26%)
PhD or equivalent	6	(4%)
Other	2	(1%)
TOTAL	141	(100%)

The survey shows that no recent candidate became mayor of a large U.S. city with less than a high school diploma. Seven candidates (5%) had a high school diploma or equivalent, fourteen (10%) attended college but did not graduate, four (3%) graduated from two-year college programs and one winning mayoral candidate (1%) received certification from a vocational training program.

Among those mayors who did receive four-year college degrees, slightly more than two-thirds (68%) also went on to obtain advanced graduate degrees in law, government, business or some other professional vocation.

Prior Employment and Occupation

More of today's mayors came from the ranks of lawyers than from any other single profession. Out of 144 respondents, 38 (or 26 percent) practiced law before seeking election as mayor.

The other top four occupations from which big city mayors emerge are: local government (13 responses), real estate and development (11 responses), elementary and secondary education (9 responses) and retail/wholesale trade (9 responses). Those who indicated "local government" as their prior employment include both elected and appointed positions in local government. Table 2 shows the full range of occupations and prior employment of big city mayors.

Table 2

PRIOR OCCUPATIONS OF BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS

<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>(PERCENTAGE)</u>
Law	38	(26%)
Local Government	13	(9%)
Real Estate & Development	11	(8%)
Elementary & Secondary Education	9	(6%)
Retail & Wholesale Trade	9	(6%)
Banking/Finance	8	(6%)
Higher Education & Research	7	(5%)
State Government	6	(4%)
Media/Advertising/Publishing	6	(4%)
Federal Government	4	(3%)
Medicine	3	(1%)
Insurance	2	(1%)
Telecommunications	2	(1%)
Manufacturing	1	(1%)
Environment/Natural Resources	1	(1%)
*Other	24	(17%)
TOTAL	144	(100%)

* The large "other" category includes, among others, three homemakers, three engineers, two funeral directors and eight listing their occupation simply as "business".

Perhaps the most revealing aspect of detailed responses to questions about occupation is that, with only one or two exceptions, respondents either owned their own companies or occupied managerial/professional positions (Table 3).

Table 3

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF
BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS

<u>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>(PERCENTAGE)</u>
Managerial/Professional	106	(73%)
Owner of Own Company	29	(20%)
Not Employed/Retired	8	(6%)
*Other	2	(1%)
TOTAL	145	(100%)

* Includes one response specifying "farmer".

Almost all mayors in the nation's largest cities move from managerial or professional positions into public office.

Prior Political Careers

Becoming mayor of a large U.S. city commonly means holding at least one previous electoral office first, most often at the local level.

Of 145 successful big city U.S. mayoral candidates, 107 (or 74 percent) said they had held prior elective office. The road to getting elected as mayor was usually begun by building upon the experience and endorsement of serving in local electoral positions. All but 19 of the mayor candidates who held prior elective office ran after serving on a city council or some other local political body (Tables 4 and 5).

Table 4

PRIOR ELECTORAL EXPERIENCE OF
BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS

<u>RESPONSES</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>(PERCENTAGE)</u>
Yes	107	(74%)
No	38	(26%)
TOTAL	145	(100%)

Table 5

PRIOR ELECTIVE OFFICES HELD BY
BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS *

<u>OFFICE HELD</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>(PERCENTAGE)</u>
Local	131	(88%)
State Legislature	12	(7%)
U.S. House of Representatives	4	(3%)
Other State Office	3	(2%)
TOTAL	150	(100%)

* Responses for this table were given by 107 successful big city U.S. mayors who held previous elected office. Multiple responses were possible.

Of the 19 big city mayors who served in other than local public office before being elected mayor, twelve were former state legislators, four were former members of the U.S. House of Representatives, two were lieutenant governors and one was an elected state judge.

As might be expected, among mayors chosen by a city council or other indirect means instead of by direct election, 15 out of 17 respondents (or 88 percent) had held previous electoral office. Only 92 out of 128 mayors chosen by direct election had held previous electoral office, again primarily at the local level.

IV. HOW THE CANDIDATES GET ELECTED

Nearly nine out of ten big city U.S. mayors are elected by direct popular vote. The rest are elected indirectly -- either by city council members or because they ran for city council and received the highest number of votes.

In direct elections, most big city U.S. mayors defeat their rivals by significant margins. Three-quarters win by 10 percent of the vote or more, and one-quarter win by landslides, defeating their opponents by more than 50 percentage points.

Most mayors of large U.S. cities are elected on non-party ballots. Yet, two-thirds of the nation's big city mayors report they are Democrats, nearly one-third say they are Republicans and less than 10 percent list their party affiliation as "independent" or "other".

From 1970 to 1987, about one-half of all major U.S. cities responding to the NLC survey have elected mayors belonging to the same political party throughout the entire period.

Direct and Indirect Elections

While mayors are elected officials in all major U.S. cities, they are not always chosen by direct popular vote (Table 6). Out of 146 cities responding, 129 (or 88 percent) report their mayors were chosen by the voters of the city in direct elections. Nearly nine out of ten big city U.S. mayors run and get elected as chief executive officers of their cities.

Table 6

METHODS OF ELECTION FOR BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS

<u>METHOD OF ELECTION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>(PERCENTAGE)</u>
Direct popular vote	129	(88%)
Chosen by city council	14	(10%)
City Council member receiving most votes	3	(2%)
TOTAL	146	(100%)

On the other hand, 17 major U.S. cities report two other ways of choosing mayors besides direct election -- (1) the majority choice of elected city council members or (2) the choice of the city council nominee who receives the highest number of votes during a general election. A mayor elected by either of these indirect procedures becomes presiding officer over a city council, and can vote for or against any legislation brought before the council for consideration and review.

No U.S. city with a population of more than 400,000 residents reports using indirect procedures to elect its mayor. As Table 7 shows, most of the 17 cities where mayors are elected by indirect procedures are in the southern and western regions of the country.

Table 7

METHODS OF ELECTION FOR
BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS

U.S. REGION	DIRECT ELECTIONS	INDIRECT ELECTIONS	TOTAL (CITIES)
Northeast States	18	1	19
North Central States	30	2	32
Southern States	35	6	41
Western States	43	8	51
Puerto Rico	3	0	3
TOTALS	129	17	146

Margins of Victory

Big city U.S. mayoral elections are rarely close. In fact, 7 out of 120 responding cities report their mayors faced no competition at all in the last election. Of the remaining 113 major U.S. cities where mayors were directly elected and faced opposition, only 28 mayors (or 23 percent) won with an electoral margin of ten percent or less.

About three-quarters of all big city U.S. mayors report winning their elections by significant margins of victory. One-quarter even won by landslides, defeating their opponent by more than fifty percentage points (Table 8).

Table 8

MARGINS OF VICTORY FOR MAYORS
IN LARGE U.S. CITIES WITH DIRECT ELECTIONS

<u>MARGIN OF VICTORY *</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CITIES</u>	<u>(Cumulative) (PERCENTAGE)</u>
(Unopposed)	(7)	(N/A)
0 - 2%	9	8 %
3 - 6%	9	15 %
7 - 10%	10	23 %
11 - 15%	15	36 %
16 - 20%	12	46 %
21 - 25%	7	52 %
26 - 35%	11	61 %
36 - 50%	18	76 %
Over 50%	22	100 %
TOTAL	120	100 %

* Margin of victory is the percentage of vote for the mayor minus percentage of vote for his or her opponent.

These margins of victory for big city U.S. mayors do not seem to vary significantly by either population size or region.

This study, for the first time, helps to chart some electoral landmarks for big city U.S. mayors who won by a direct election. Nationwide, the median margin of victory in big city mayoral races was about 23 percent. In a two-way race, this means winning 61.5 percent of the votes to an opponent's 38.5 percentage share of the general electorate.

Party and Non-party Ballots

Most major U.S. cities elect their mayor on non-party ballots. Out of 144 cities responding to the NLC survey, two-thirds of the cities using direct election procedures do not list party affiliation next to the names of mayoral candidates on their ballots. Every city using indirect election procedures to select the mayor chooses the mayor on a non-partisan basis (Table 9).

Table 9

PARTY AND NON-PARTY BALLOTS
IN BIG CITY U.S. MAYORAL ELECTIONS

<u>BALLOTING</u>	<u>DIRECT ELECTIONS</u>		<u>INDIRECT ELECTIONS</u>	
	Number	(Percentage)	Number	(Percentage)
Non-party Ballots	85	(66%)	16	(100%)
Party Ballots	43	(34%)	0	(100%)
TOTALS	128	(100%)	16	(100%)

There are some regional variations among the 43 major U.S. cities that do use party ballots to elect their mayors. Fourteen of the nineteen major cities (or 74 percent) in the Northeast and 12 of 31 major cities (or 39 percent) in the North Central states report using party ballots during mayoral elections. By contrast, party ballots are used in 12 of 41 major cities (or 29 percent) in the South and only 2 of 50 major cities (or 4 percent) in Western states. All three Puerto Rican cities responding to this question use party ballots.

The predominance of non-party mayoral ballots in major cities does not mean that big city mayors refrain from identifying with a major political party. Of 140 mayors who answered a question about party affiliation regardless of whether such a designation appeared on their city ballots, 90 identified themselves as "Democrats", 39 as "Republicans", and only 11 as "independent" or "other" (Table 10).

Table 10

PARTY AFFILIATIONS OF BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS

<u>PARTY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>(PERCENTAGE)</u>
Democrat	90	(64%)
Republican	39	(28%)
Independent/Other	11	(8%)
TOTAL	140	(100%)

Republican mayors are more likely to get elected in cities with populations of 200,000 residents or less than they are in larger cities. Only 10 of 59 mayors of cities with populations over 200,000 (or 17 percent) identify themselves as Republicans, while 29 of the 81 cities with populations between 100,000 and 200,000 (or 36 percent) report having Republican mayors at the time of this survey (Table 11).

Table 11

PARTY AFFILIATIONS
OF BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS
BY CITY POPULATION SIZE

<u>CITY SIZE</u>	<u>DEMOCRAT</u>	<u>REPUBLICAN</u>	<u>INDEPENDENT</u>
100,000 - 200,000	45	29	7
200,000 - 400,000	27	6	1
Over 400,000	18	4	3
TOTALS	90	39	11

Democratic mayors of major U.S. cities tend to be spread evenly throughout all regions of the country. Republican mayors, on the other hand, are more likely to be found in major cities of western states (20 out of 49 big city mayors in the region, or 41 percent) and least likely to be found in major Northeastern cities (2 out of 19 mayors, or 11 percent). See Table 12 for the break-down by regions.

Table 12

PARTY AFFILIATIONS
OF BIG CITY MAYORS BY REGION

<u>U.S. REGION</u>	<u>DEMOCRAT</u>	<u>REPUBLICAN</u>	<u>INDEPENDENT</u>
Northeast States	17	2	0
North Central States	20	7	5
Southern States	27	10	3
Western States	26	20	3
TOTALS	90	39	11

As Table 13 shows, large U.S. cities which use party ballots are more likely to elect Democrats than are cities which use non-party ballots. Republicans and Independents apparently are more successful in non-party ballot cities than in party ballot cities.

Table 13

PARTY AFFILIATIONS
OF BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS --
PARTY VS. NON-PARTY BALLOTS

PARTY	PARTY BALLOT		NON-PARTY BALLOT	
	Number (Percentage)		Number (Percentage)	
Democrat	33	(83%)	55	(56%)
Republican	7	(18%)	32	(33%)
Independent/Other	0	(0%)	11	(11%)
TOTALS	40	(101%)	98	(100%)

Out of 40 major U.S. cities using party ballots, 33 (or 83 percent) had Democratic mayors. This percentage was much lower among Democratic mayors in U.S. cities using non-party balloting procedures. By contrast, very few Republicans (only 7 out of 40 or 18 percent) were mayors of large U.S. cities where party ballots were used. However, this percentage was somewhat higher (33 percent) in U.S. cities using non-party ballots.

All mayors who identified their party affiliation as "other" or "independent" were elected in cities using non-party ballots.

Party Politics and Electoral Change

How often do mayoral elections bring about changes in the political party affiliation of mayors in large U.S. cities?

A comparison of party affiliations of current and immediate past mayors in major U.S. cities shows a surprising amount of party turnover (Table 14).

Table 14

PARTY AFFILIATIONS
OF FORMER & CURRENT
BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS

FORMER MAYOR	CURRENT MAYOR	NUMBER	(PERCENTAGE)
Democrat-----	Democrat	51	(43%)
Democrat-----	Republican	16	(13%)
Democrat-----	Ind/Other	4	(3%)
Republican-----	Republican	17	(14%)
Republican-----	Democrat	19	(16%)
Republican-----	Ind/Other	2	(2%)
Ind/Other-----	Ind/Other	5	(4%)
Ind/Other-----	Democrat	4	(3%)
Ind/Other-----	Republican	2	(2%)
TOTAL		120	(100%)

While 73 cities (61 percent) reported no change in party affiliation between former big city U.S. mayors and their current successor, 47 cities (39 percent) did report that the former mayor's political party was different from that of the current mayor.

Twenty-eight percent of the major U.S. cities with Democrats as former mayors subsequently elected a Republican or a non-Democrat to the job. More striking, Republicans consistently lost more cities than they held on to from one election to the next.

Of course, to look only at "former mayors" does not reveal much about the regularity of electoral change in big city mayoral politics. In some cities, it can refer to change that has taken place in recent months, while in others (where an incumbent has been re-elected many times) the events may be as much as two decades old.

Thus, if we examine the period of five years between 1980 and 1985, Table 15 shows that there is considerable stability in the party affiliations reported by mayors who served in major U.S. cities during this time.

These data show that in 97 out of 121 major U.S. cities (or 80 percent) there was no change in party affiliation among mayors who served in 1980 and mayors who served in 1985.

Table 15

PARTY AFFILIATIONS
OF BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS
(1980 & 1985)

MAYOR (1980)	MAYOR (1985)	NUMBER	(PERCENTAGE)
Democrat-----Democrat		67	(55%)
Democrat-----Republican		11	(9%)
Democrat-----Ind/Other		3	(2%)
Republican-----Republican		22	(18%)
Republican-----Democrat		6	(5%)
Republican-----Ind/Other		1	(1%)
Ind/Other-----Ind/Other		8	(7%)
Ind/Other-----Democrat		2	(2%)
Ind/Other-----Republican		1	(1%)
TOTAL		121	(100%)

Taking an even longer term view, it is possible to examine big city U.S. mayors and their party affiliations over a period of 17 years, from 1970 to the present. Using data compiled since 1970 on 115 major U.S. cities, Table 16 shows that about one-half of the 115 cities have been served by mayors belonging to the same political party during this seventeen year period.

Table 16

PARTY CONTROL OF MAYORAL
OFFICE IN MAJOR U.S. CITIES *
(1980 & 1985)

<u>SINGLE-PARTY CITIES</u>	<u>DOMINANT-PARTY CITIES</u>	<u>ALTERNATING CITIES</u>
Solid Democrat 46	Mostly Democrat 13	Alternate D&R 28
Solid Republican 7	Mostly Republican 9	Alternate D&I 1
Solid Ind/Other 6	Mostly Ind/Other 2	Alternate R&I 1
		Alternate D&I 2
TOTALS 59	24	32

* Single-party cities are those in which all mayors belonged to the same party since 1970. Dominant-party cities are those in which only one mayor from a party other than the dominant one was elected. Alternating cities are those in which at least two or more mayors from any party got elected to office since 1970.

Moreover, the dominance of the Democratic party in large U.S. cities is noticeable, with 46 major U.S. cities (78 percent) returning a Democratic mayor to office in every election since 1970. Democrats have strongly dominated mayoral elections in many major U.S. cities for the past quarter of a century. An additional 24 cities are dominant party cities, showing relatively little change in terms of the party affiliation of the mayor since 1970.

It is also the case that "solidly" Democratic major U.S. cities were more likely to have higher numbers of minorities (38 percent as against 23 percent in other cities). Other than this observation, there are few other distinctive socio-economic or regional differences between the different types of cities set out in Table 16.

V. PROFILES OF AMERICA'S BIG CITY MAYORS

Blacks and hispanics now serve as mayors in 27 of the nation's largest cities. Blacks and hispanics have captured more big city mayoral elections in the South than anywhere else in the nation.

Exactly one in eight of today's big city U.S. mayors is a woman. More women mayors of large cities can be found in western states (especially California) than anywhere else in the country.

When this survey was done, the average age of a big city U.S. mayor was 57 years old. At 28 years old, Mayor Joseph J. Santopietro of Waterbury, Connecticut is the nation's youngest big city mayor, while 73-year old Mayor Wayne Corpening of Winston-Salem, North Carolina is the oldest.

As of May, 1987, the average length of service in office for big city U.S. mayors was just under 5 years (59 months). The nation's longest serving big city mayor, Mayor Henry W. Maier of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, took his first oath of office in April, 1960.

Close to 90 percent of all big city U.S. mayors are paid less than \$70,000 per year. About 45 percent receive annual salaries of between \$30,000 and \$70,000.

Racial Background

Over the past fifteen years, the number of black and hispanic mayors has increased significantly and minority officials have gained an increasing amount of political influence in major U.S. cities. According to the Joint Center for Political Studies, in 1970, only 1,469 blacks held elective office at any level of government -- federal, state or local. As of 1986, the number of black elected officials serving in all three levels of government has increased to 6,424. Unfortunately, a similar comparison among hispanic elected officials is not possible, since the data on who served in office in 1970 is not readily available.

Of the 172 mayors for which data were available from the NLC annual membership survey (excluding those in Puerto Rico), 145 (or 84 percent) are white, 21 (or 12 percent) are black, 5 (or 3 percent) are hispanic and one -- Mayor Frank Fasi of Honolulu, Hawaii -- is a Pacific Islander (Tables 17 and 18).

Table 17

RACIAL BACKGROUND
OF BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS BY REGION *

<u>RACE</u>	<u>NORTHEAST</u>		<u>NORTH CENTRAL</u>		<u>SOUTH</u>		<u>WEST</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
	Nbr	(%)	Nbr	(%)	Nbr	(%)	Nbr	(%)	Nbr (%)
White	20	(87%)	36	(87%)	31	(69%)	58	(92%)	145 (84%)
Black	3	(13%)	5	(12%)	11	(24%)	2	(3%)	21 (12%)
Hispanic	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	3	(7%)	2	(3%)	5 (3%)
Pacific Islander	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	1	(1%)	1 (1%)
TOTALS	23	(100%)	41	(99%)	45	(100%)	63	(99%)	172 (100%)

* Excludes Puerto Rico, where all big city mayors are of hispanic origin.

Source: NLC Annual Membership Survey

Presently black and hispanic mayors hold the mayoral office in 27 of America's largest cities. In fact, mayors of U.S. cities with populations over 200,000 were more likely to be black or hispanic than in cities of lesser size. There are presently 21 black mayors serving in cities over 100,000 population (Table 18). In the United States and its territories, ten hispanic mayors preside over the affairs of the large cities in which they are elected (Table 19).

Table 18

BLACK MAYORS IN AMERICA'S BIG CITIES

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CITY SIZE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
Harold Washington	Chicago, IL	3,005,072
Tom Bradley	Los Angeles, CA	2,968,580
W. Wilson Goode	Philadelphia, PA	1,688,210

Table 18 (cont.)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CITY SIZE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
Coleman A. Young	Detroit, MI	1,203,370
Clarence H. Burns	Baltimore, MD	786,741
Marion S. Barry, Jr.	Washington, DC	638,432
Sidney J. Barthelemy	New Orleans, LA	557,927
Andrew Young	Atlanta, GA	425,022
Lionel J. Wilson	Oakland, CA	339,288
Sharpe James	Newark, NJ	329,248
Harvey B. Gantt	Charlotte, NC	315,474
Richard Arrington, Jr.	Birmingham, AL	284,413
Roy A. West	Richmond, VA	219,214
Richard C. Dixon	Dayton, OH	193,536
James A. Sharp, Jr.	Flint, MI	159,611
Lottie Shackelford	Little Rock, AR	158,915
Richard G. Hatcher	Gary, IN	151,968
Jessie M. Rattley	Newport News, VA	144,903
Thirman L. Milner	Hartford, CT	136,392
James W. Holley, III	Portsmouth, VA	104,577
Noel C. Taylor	Roanoke, VA	100,427

Table 19

HISPANIC MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 100,000

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CITY SIZE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
Henry G. Cisneros	San Antonio, TX	785,940
Federico Pena	Denver, CO	492,686
Baltasar Corrada Del Rio	San Juan, PR	432,973
Xavier L. Suarez	Miami, FL	346,931
Ramon L. Rivera	Bayamon, PR	195,965
Jose Dapena Thompson	Ponce, PR	188,219
Angel O. Berrios	Caguas, PR	118,020
Jose E. Aponte LaTorre	Carolina, PR	165,207
Raul L. Martinez	Hialeah, FL	145,254
Ron Gonzales	Sunnyvale, CA	106,618

Table 17 also illustrates that blacks and hispanics have captured more big city U.S. mayoral elections in Southern states (14 out of 45 or 31 percent) than in any other region of the country. In the North Central states, there are 5 black and no hispanic big city U.S. mayors out of a total of 41 (or 12 percent), while in the West there are 4 black and hispanic big city mayors out of a total of 63 (or 6 percent).

The fewest number of black and hispanic big city U.S. mayors are to be found in the Northeast, where only 3 black mayors out of a total of 23 mayors (or 13 percent) now hold office in their respective cities.

Gender

An increasing number of women have been elected as mayors of major U.S. cities over the past ten years. Out of 172 big city U.S. mayors who responded to NLC's 1987 Annual Membership Survey, 151 (or 88 percent) are men and 21 (or 12 percent) are women. This means that, while there are slightly more women than men in the total U.S. populations, only one in eight of today's big city U.S. mayors is a woman (Table 20).

Table 20

BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS BY GENDER AND REGION *

GENDER	NORTHEAST	NO. CENTRAL	SOUTH	WEST	TOTAL
	Nbr (%)	Nbr (%)	Nbr (%)	Nbr (%)	Nbr
Male	23 (100%)	38 (93%)	39 (87%)	51 (81%)	151
Female	0 (0%)	3 (7%)	6 (13%)	12 (19%)	21
TOTALS	23 (100%)	41 (100%)	45 (100%)	63 (100%)	172

* Excludes Puerto Rico, where all five mayors serving in cities over 100,000 population are male.

Source: NLC Annual Membership Survey

Table 20 shows there are no big city women mayors in the Northeast or in Puerto Rico while more women mayors of large cities can be found in Western states (especially California) than anywhere else in the country. This can also be seen in Table 21, where the nation's big city women mayors and the cities they represent are listed.

Table 21BIG CITY WOMEN MAYORS
IN THE UNITED STATES

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CITY SIZE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
Kathryn Whitmire	Houston, TX	1,594,086
Annette Strauss	Dallas, TX	904,599
Maureen O'Connor	San Diego, CA	875,504
Dianne Feinstein	San Francisco, CA	678,974
Donna Owens	Toledo, OH	354,635
Anne Rudin	Sacramento, CA	275,741
Sandra W. Freedman	Tampa, FL	271,577
Betty Turner	Corpus Christi, TX	232,134
Vicki McNeill	Spokane, WA	171,300
Lottie Shackelford	Little Rock, AR	158,915
Barbara Fass	Stockton, CA	149,779
Jessie M. Rattley	Newport News, VA	144,903
Ginger Bremberg	Glendale, CA	139,060
Katy Geissert	Torrance, CA	131,497
Evlyn Wilcox	San Bernardino, CA	118,794
Mara Giuliani	Hollywood, CA	117,188
Linda L. Shaw	Lakewood, CA	113,808
Barbara J. Potts	Independence, MO	111,797
Jean DiRezze-Gush	Sterling Heights, MI	108,999
Peggy Mensinger	Modesto, CA	106,963
Loni Hancock	Berkeley, CA	103,328

As it turns out, Tables 20 and 21 illustrate that the proportion of big city women mayors is higher for cities of between 100,000 to 200,000 residents than for cities with populations of over 200,000 residents. In the latter case, the same proportion of women were chosen as mayors by direct popular vote as were chosen by indirect election procedures.

Age and Length of Service

The average age of big city U.S. mayors at the time of this survey was 57 years old. At 28 years old, Mayor Joseph J. Santopietro of Waterbury, Connecticut is the nation's youngest big city mayor, while 73 year old Mayor Wayne A. Corpening of Winston-Salem, North Carolina is the oldest.

As of May 1987, the average length of service in office for big mayors was just under 5 years (59 months). However, many (51 mayors or 35 percent) reported they had only been in office for two years or less, and a smaller number (27 mayors or 19 percent) said they had served for two to four years (Table 22).

Table 22

LENGTH OF SERVICE
FOR BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS

<u>TIME IN OFFICE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>(PERCENTAGE)</u>
0-2 Years	51	(35%)
2-4 Years	27	(19%)
4-10 Years	53	(37%)
10-20 Years	12	(8%)
Over 20 Years	2	(1%)
TOTAL	145	(100%)

Big city U.S. mayors who are elected by direct popular vote serve on the average of five and one half years (65 months), while mayors of large U.S. cities elected by indirect procedures serve on the average of just over one year (14 months).

The longest serving big city U.S. mayor responding to this survey -- Mayor Henry Maier of Milwaukee, Wisconsin -- took his first oath of office in April, 1960. The three mayors of major U.S. cities to serve more than 20 years in office are Mayors Henry Maier of Milwaukee, Thomas G. Dunn of Elizabeth, New Jersey and Louis J. Tullio of Erie, Pennsylvania. This year marks Mayor Tullio's twenty year anniversary as mayor and Mayor Dunn has served for 22 years.

Salaries

Nearly 90 percent of all big city U.S. mayors make less than \$70,000 per year. Nearly half (45 percent) of all big city mayors in the United States are paid annual salaries of between \$30,000 - \$70,000. A quarter of those surveyed (24 percent) receive less than \$10,000 per year for serving as mayor. Table 23 shows that mayors in cities with populations of 100,000 to 200,000 residents tend to get paid far less than mayors of larger U.S. cities.

Table 23

ANNUAL SALARY RANGES
OF BIG CITY MAYORS IN THE U.S.
(By City Size in Thousands)

SALARY RANGE	<u>CITY POPULATION</u>			<u>TOTAL</u>
	100-200	200-500	Over 500	
Below \$10,000	25	7	2	34
\$10,000-\$30,000	20	9	0	29
\$30,000-\$50,000	17	5	3	25
\$50,000-\$70,000	18	17	5	40
\$70,000-\$90,000	2	4	5	11
\$90,000-\$110,000	0	0	3	3
Over \$110,000	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	82	42	18	142

Moreover, there was a clear difference in the survey between salary ranges of big city mayors elected by direct popular vote and mayors elected by indirect election procedures.

More than one-half of big city mayors elected indirectly (9 out of 17 respondents) reported receiving salaries of less than \$10,000 per year. Mayors elected by direct popular vote generally received much higher annual salaries in major cities throughout the country. In most instances, the level of compensation is commensurate with the level of managerial and administrative oversight of the city's operations.

VI. POLITICAL OPTIONS AFTER THE FIRST TERM

Two-thirds of America's incumbent big city mayors are now serving terms of office lasting four years, while most of the remainder are currently serving two-year terms.

Whenever a big city mayor's term of office draws to a close, the first political option every incumbent mayor faces is whether to seek re-election. Incumbent mayors who do choose to run stand a very good chance of being re-elected, winning 85 percent of the time.

One-quarter of incumbent big city U.S. mayors run for another office, usually at the local level. A little less than half of former big city mayors surveyed retired voluntarily and returned to private life.

Exactly one-third of former big city U.S. mayors who left office did so due to electoral defeat in either a primary or general election.

Terms of Office

Sixty-five percent of America's big cities have mayoral terms of office lasting four years, while 32 percent of these big cities have two-year terms (Table 24).

Table 24

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS

TERM IN OFFICE	ALL CITIES		DIRECT ELECTION		INDIRECT ELECTIONS	
	Nbr	(%)	Nbr	(%)	Nbr	(%)
1 year	2	(1%)	0	(0%)	2	(12%)
2 years	45	(32%)	33	(27%)	12	(71%)
3 years	3	(2%)	3	(2%)	0	(0%)
4 years	91	(65%)	88	(71%)	3	(18%)
TOTALS	141	(100%)	124	(100%)	17	(101%)

Source: NLC Annual Membership Survey

Out of 141 major U.S. cities, the 17 cities with mayors elected by indirect procedures tend to have shorter mayoral terms of office. Two have one-year terms, twelve have two-year terms and only three reported having four-year terms.

The terms of office for incumbent big city U.S. mayors also vary by region, as shown in Table 25, with two-year terms being relatively more common in Western states.

Table 25

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR
BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS BY REGION

U.S. REGION	1-YEAR	2-YEAR	3-YEAR	4-YEAR	TOTAL
Northeast States	0	8	0	14	22
North Central States	1	10	0	29	40
Southern States	0	15	1	28	44
Western States	3	25	2	32	62
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	2	2
TOTALS	4	58	3	105	170

Incumbents Who Seek Re-election

Whenever a mayor's term of office draws to a close, the first political option every incumbent faces is whether to seek re-election. Despite the relatively high amount of mayoral turnover in large American cities (documented in Section IV), incumbent big city mayors who do choose to run stand a very good chance of being re-elected.

Since 1970, (the earliest year for which NLC has data) mayoral incumbents in the 88 major U.S. cities with directly elected mayors ran for re-election 270 times out of a total of 426 elections and won a total of 229 times. This indicates a re-election success rate for incumbent big city U.S. mayors of 85 percent, a rate that parallels reported success rates of 80-90 percent enjoyed by incumbents in state and federal legislative elections.

Incumbents Who Run For Another Office

According to NLC data from this survey, exactly one-quarter (32) of the 128 prior big city mayors chosen by direct popular vote ran for another office of some kind. Those ex-mayors who did run for other positions primarily sought other local offices, as Table 26 shows.

Table 26

OTHER POLITICAL OFFICES SOUGHT BY BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS

<u>OFFICE</u>	<u># SEEKING OFFICE</u>	<u># WINNING OFFICE</u>
Local Office	17	6
State Legislature	5	1
Other State Office	3	3
Governor	5	2
U. S. House of Represent.	1	1
U. S. Senate	1	1
TOTALS	32	14

While 17 of 32 previous big city mayors sought other local elected offices, 13 sought higher office at the state level and two ran for national political offices. The likelihood that these former big city U.S. mayors would seek other offices did not vary significantly by region or city population size, nor did these factors affect the type of offices that incumbent mayors sought. Most mayors of large U.S. cities appear to be, first and foremost, local politicians. As previously stated, most of them have served as local elected officials before serving as mayor.

Incumbents Who Return to Private Life

Since so few ex-mayors who run for re-election by direct popular vote get defeated, it might be naturally supposed that most mayors of large American cities retire voluntarily. The survey results indicate that of the 35 percent of former big city U.S. mayors who did not run for re-election, a little less than half (48 percent) chose to retire from office and return to private life (Table 27).

Table 27

REASONS GIVEN WHY FORMER
BIG CITY U.S. MAYORS LEFT OFFICE *

REASON FOR LEAVING OFFICE	NUMBER	(PERCENTAGE)
Voluntarily retired	62	(48%)
Defeated in primary election	14	(11%)
Defeated in general election	28	(22%)
Legally prohibited from seeking re-election	7	(5%)
Died in office	2	(2%)
Recalled	1	(1%)
Other	15	(12%)
 TOTAL	 129	 (101%)

* This table presents figures for former big city U.S. mayors who were elected by direct popular vote only. In most cases, indirectly elected mayors were chosen from a city council for short terms and then returned to the council after their term of office had ended.

Exactly one-third of former big city mayors who left office did so due to electoral defeat in either a primary or general election. Seven had served as long as they could by law, two died in office and one left office due to a recall vote.

There were fifteen mayors who left office and cited other reasons for not seeking re-election. The various "other" reasons given for why prior big city mayors left office included being appointed to federal government positions and taking up a university teaching job.

APPENDIX A



National League Of Cities

A Survey of Mayor Profiles

This survey should be completed by the mayor with the assistance of the city clerk where necessary. We hope that you can take the time to complete this questionnaire and aid us in our research efforts.

Please use the postage paid envelope provided to return the enclosed survey no later than April 15, 1987. Return to Kathryn Shane McCarty, Office of Membership Services, National League of Cities, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004 -- (202) 626-3115. Thank you for your assistance.

NAME OF MAYOR: _____

JURISDICTION AND STATE: _____

Q-1. Are mayors in your city chosen by direct election of the voters? (Circle number)

1. YES (Skip to Question 3.)
2. NO

Q-2. If you answered NO above, how were you chosen as the mayor?

1. Chosen by council members
2. Received highest number of votes in general election
3. Other (Please explain) _____

Q-3. Does the party affiliation of the mayor appear on the election ballot? (Circle number)

1. YES
2. NO

Q-4. Regardless of whether party affiliation appeared on the ballot, what party do you belong to? (Circle number)

1. Democrat
2. Republican
3. Other _____
4. None

Q-5. When were you last elected or appointed mayor of your city?

YEAR _____ MONTH _____

Q-6. What percentage of the total vote did you win in your last election?

_____ Percent

Q-7. What percentage of the total vote did your closest opponent gain?

_____ Percent

Q-8. Have you ever held elective government office before becoming mayor? (Circle number)

1. YES
2. NO (Skip to Question 10.)

Q-9. If you answered YES, please specify previous offices held, dates served and jurisdiction represented if different than present jurisdiction.

Q-10. What is your age?

_____ Years

Q-11. What is your highest level of educational qualifications? (Circle number)

1. Less than a high school diploma
2. High School Diploma or equivalent
3. Certificate from a Vocational Training Program
4. Some College
5. 2 year College Degree
6. 4 year College Degree
7. M.A. or equivalent
8. J.D. or equivalent
9. Ph.D. or equivalent
10. Other: _____

Q-12. What job did you hold immediately prior to your election?

Q-13. What was your occupation prior to becoming mayor?

Q-14. How many years have you lived in the city that you now represent as its mayor?

_____ Years

Q-15. Please identify the annual salary range that you receive for serving as the mayor. (Circle number)

1. Under \$10,000
2. \$10,001 - \$30,000
3. \$30,001 - \$50,000
4. \$50,001 - \$70,000
5. \$70,001 - \$90,000
6. \$90,001 - \$110,000
7. Over \$110,000

PART II

The following questions pertain to the mayor(s) that served prior to your term of office. If you do not know the answers to these questions, please refer this portion of the questionnaire to the city clerk. Ask him/her to return it to us by APRIL 15, 1987. Thank you again for your assistance.

Q-16. What was the name of the mayor who served prior to your term?

Q 17. Regardless of whether party affiliation appeared on the ballot, what party did the previous mayor belong to? (Circle number)

1. Democrat
2. Republican
3. Other
4. None

Q-18. When did he/she leave office?

Year _____ Month _____

Q-19. Why did he/she leave office? (Circle number)

1. Defeated in the primary election
 2. Defeated in the general election
 3. Legally prohibited from seeking reelection
 4. Voluntarily retired
 5. Died in office
 6. Recalled from office
 7. Other (Please specify)
-

Q-20. Has the previous mayor run for another elective office since his/her term as mayor expired? (Circle number)

1. YES
2. NO (Skip to Question 23.)

Q-21. If you answered YES above, please specify office sought.

Q-22. If you answered YES to Question 20, did this former mayor win the office being sought? (Circle number)

1. YES
2. NO

Q-23. What job did the previous mayor take immediately after leaving office? (Please be specific)

Q-24. Please list the mayors for each term since 1970 along with their party affiliation (regardless of whether it appeared on the ballot), the share of the vote won and name of the key mayoral opponent who received the second highest percentage of the vote.

<u>TERM</u>	<u>NAME OF MAYOR</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>% VOTE</u>	<u>NAME OF KEY OPPONENT</u>
19__ - 19__				
19__ - 19__				
19__ - 19__				
19__ - 19__				
19__ - 19__				
19__ - 19__				
19__ - 19__				
19__ - 19__				
19__ - 19__				
19__ - 19__				

* * * * *

Name(s) of Respondent(s) _____

Title(s) _____

City _____ State _____

Phone _____ Date _____

Thank you again for your assistance in completing this questionnaire.



NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES

APPENDIX B

MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 100,000
(as of October, 1987)

<u>STATE</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>EX-DATE</u>	<u>POP.</u>
NY	New York City	Edward I. Koch	12/31/89	7,071,030
IL	Chicago	Harold H. Washington	4/01/91	3,005,072
CA	Los Angeles	Tom Bradley	6/30/89	2,968,580
PA	Philadelphia	W. Wilson Goode	1/01/88	1,688,210
TX	Houston	Kathryn J. Whitmire	1/01/88	1,594,086
MI	Detroit	Coleman A. Young	12/31/89	1,203,370
TX	Dallas	Annette Strauss	5/06/89	904,599
CA	San Diego	Maureen O'Connor	12/05/88	875,504
MD	Baltimore	Clarence H. Burns	12/07/87	786,741
TX	San Antonio	Henry G. Cisneros	4/30/89	785,940
AZ	Phoenix	Terry Goddard	12/31/87	764,911
HI	Honolulu	Frank F. Fasi	1/02/89	762,874
IN	Indianapolis	William H. Hudnut, III	12/31/87	700,807
CA	San Francisco	Dianne Feinstein	1/08/89	678,974
TN	Memphis	Richard C. Hackett	12/31/87	646,174
DC	Washington	Marion S. Barry, Jr.	1/02/91	638,432
WI	Milwaukee	Henry W. Maier	4/13/88	636,297
CA	San Jose	Thomas McEnery	12/31/90	629,400
OH	Cleveland	George V. Voinovich	12/31/89	573,822
OH	Columbus	Dana G. Rinehart	12/31/87	565,032
MA	Boston	Raymond Flynn	1/01/88	562,994
LA	New Orleans	Sidney J. Barthelemy	4/30/90	557,927
FL	Jacksonville	Thomas Hazouri	6/30/91	540,898
WA	Seattle	Charles Royer	12/31/89	493,846
CO	Denver	Federico Pena	6/30/91	492,686
TN	Nashville	Bill Boner	8/31/91	455,651
MO	St. Louis	Vincent Schoemehl, Jr.	4/30/89	452,801
MO	Kansas City	Richard L. Berkley	4/01/91	448,028
TX	El Paso	Jonathon W. Rogers	5/14/89	425,259
GA	Atlanta	Andrew Young	1/04/90	425,022
PA	Pittsburgh	Richard S. Caliguiri	12/31/89	423,959
OK	Oklahoma City	Ronald J. Norick	4/14/91	404,014
OH	Cincinnati	Charles J. Luken	11/30/87	385,409
TX	Fort Worth	Bob Bolen	4/01/89	385,141
MN	Minneapolis	Donald M. Fraser	1/06/90	370,951
OR	Portland	J. E. Clark	12/31/88	368,148
CA	Long Beach	Ernie Kell	7/31/88	361,355
OK	Tulsa	Richard C. Crawford	5/01/88	360,919
NY	Buffalo	James D. Griffin	12/31/89	357,870
OH	Toledo	Donna Owens	11/30/87	354,635
FL	Miami	Xavier L. Suarez	11/30/87	346,931
TX	Austin	Frank Cooksey	5/15/88	345,890

NE	Omaha	Bernie Simon	6/01/89	342,795
CA	Oakland	Lionel J. Wilson	7/01/89	339,288
NM	Albuquerque	Ken Schultz	12/01/89	332,336
AZ	Tucson	Lewis C. Murphy	12/05/87	330,537
NJ	Newark	Sharpe James	1/01/90	329,248
NC	Charlotte	Harvey B. Gantt	12/07/87	315,474
KY	Louisville	Jerry E. Abramson	1/01/90	298,694
AL	Birmingham	Richard Arrington, Jr.	11/12/87	284,413
KS	Wichita	Robert G. Knight	4/14/88	279,835
CA	Sacramento	Anne Rudin	11/30/87	275,741
FL	Tampa	Sandra W. Freedman	3/31/91	271,577
MN	St. Paul	George Latimer	12/31/89	270,230
VA	Norfolk	Joseph A. Leafe	6/30/88	266,979
VA	Virginia Beach	Robert G. Jones	6/30/88	262,199
NY	Rochester	Thomas P. Ryan, Jr.	12/31/89	241,741
OH	Akron	Donald Plusquellic	12/31/87	237,177
FL	St. Petersburg	Robert L. Ulrich	4/01/89	236,893
TX	Corpus Christi	Betty Turner	4/30/89	232,134
NJ	Jersey City	Anthony R. Cucci	6/01/89	223,532
CA	Anaheim	Ben Bay	11/30/88	219,494
LA	Baton Rouge	Pat Screen	12/31/88	219,486
VA	Richmond	Roy A. West	6/30/88	219,214
CA	Fresno	Dale Doig	3/01/89	217,491
CO	Colorado Springs	Robert M. Isaac	4/21/91	215,105
LA	Shreveport	John B. Hussey	11/23/90	205,815
KY	Lexington	Scotty Baesler	12/31/89	204,165
CA	Santa Ana	Daniel H. Young	11/01/88	204,023
MS	Jackson	Dale Danks, Jr.	6/30/89	202,895
AL	Mobile	Arthur R. Outlaw	10/31/89	200,452
NY	Yonkers	Angelo R. Martinelli	12/31/87	195,351
OH	Dayton	Richard C. Dixon	1/04/88	193,536
IA	Des Moines	George Nahas	12/31/87	191,003
MI	Grand Rapids	Gerald R. Helmholtz	12/31/87	181,843
AL	Montgomery	Emory M. Folmar	11/01/87	178,157
TN	Knoxville	Kyle C. Testerman	12/31/87	175,045
TX	Lubbock	B. C. McMinn	4/30/88	173,979
AK	Anchorage	Tony Knowles	10/06/87	173,017
IN	Fort Wayne	Winfield Moses, Jr.	12/31/87	172,391
NE	Lincoln	Bill Harris	5/01/91	171,932
WA	Spokane	Vicki McNeill	12/31/89	171,300
WI	Madison	F. Joseph Sensenbrenner, Jr.	4/21/89	170,616
CA	Riverside	Albert C. Brown	11/30/89	170,591
CA	Huntington Beach	Jack Kelly	11/01/87	170,505
NY	Syracuse	Thomas Young	12/31/89	170,105
TN	Chattanooga	Gene Roberts	4/15/91	169,728
GA	Columbus	James E. Jernigan	1/01/91	169,441
NV	Las Vegas	Ron Lurie	6/05/89	164,674
UT	Salt Lake City	Palmer DePaulis	1/01/88	163,034
MA	Worcester	Timothy J. Cooney, Jr.	12/31/87	161,799
KS	Kansas City	Joseph E. Steineger, Jr.	4/07/91	161,148
MI	Warren	Ronald L. Bonkowski	11/30/87	161,134

TX	Arlington	Richard Greene	4/30/89	160,123
MI	Flint	James A. Sharp, Jr.	11/30/87	159,611
AR	Little Rock	Lottie Shackelford	12/31/88	158,915
CO	Aurora	Dennis Champine	11/03/87	158,588
WA	Tacoma	Doug Sutherland	12/31/89	158,501
RI	Providence	Joseph R. Paolino, Jr.	1/05/91	156,804
NC	Greensboro	John W. Forbis	12/01/87	155,642
FL	Fort Lauderdale	Robert O. Cox	3/15/88	153,256
VA	Arlington	Albert C. Eisenberg	12/31/87	152,599
AZ	Mesa	Al Brooks	6/06/88	152,453
MA	Springfield	Richard E. Neal	1/01/88	152,319
IN	Gary	Richard G. Hatcher	12/31/87	151,968
CA	Stockton	Barbara Fass	12/31/88	149,779
NC	Raleigh	Avery C. Upchurch	12/01/87	149,771
TX	Amarillo	Glen Parkey	4/30/89	149,230
FL	Hialeah	Raul L. Martinez	11/13/87	145,254
VA	Newport News	Jessie M. Rattley	6/30/88	144,903
CT	Bridgeport	Thomas W. Bucci	11/30/87	142,546
AL	Huntsville	Joe W. Davis	10/03/88	142,513
GA	Savannah	John P. Rousakis	10/01/90	141,654
IL	Rockford	John F. McNamara	4/24/89	139,712
CA	Glendale	Ginger Bremberg	4/10/88	139,060
TX	Garland	Bill Tomlinson	4/30/88	138,857
NJ	Paterson	Francis X. Graves	6/30/90	137,970
CT	Hartford	Thirman L. Milner	12/03/87	136,392
MO	Springfield	Tom Carlson	4/01/89	133,116
CA	Fremont	Gus Morrison	11/03/87	131,945
NC	Winston-Salem	Wayne A. Corpening	12/08/89	131,885
CA	Torrance	Katy Geissert	3/01/90	131,497
IN	Evansville	Michael Vandever	12/31/87	130,496
MI	Lansing	Terry McKane	1/01/90	130,414
FL	Orlando	Bill Frederick	10/31/88	128,394
CT	New Haven	Biagio DiLiato	12/31/87	126,089
IL	Peoria	James A. Maloof	5/01/89	124,160
CA	Garden Grove	Jonathan H. Cannon	11/30/88	123,351
VA	Hampton	James L. Eason	6/30/88	122,617
PA	Erie	Louis J. Tullio	1/01/90	119,123
CA	San Bernardino	Evlyn Wilcox	6/05/89	118,794
KS	Topeka	Douglas S. Wright	4/05/89	118,690
TX	Beaumont	Maurice Meyers	4/01/88	118,102
CA	Pasadena	John C. Crowley	5/02/91	118,072
FL	Hollywood	Mara Giuliani	3/09/88	117,188
GA	Macon	George M. Israel, III	12/13/87	116,860
OH	Youngstown	Patrick Ungaro	12/31/87	115,511
VA	Chesapeake	Sidney M. Oman	6/30/88	114,226
CO	Lakewood	Linda L. Shaw	11/09/87	113,808
TX	Pasadena	John Ray Harrison	5/31/89	112,560
MO	Independence	Barbara J. Potts	4/14/90	111,797
IA	Cedar Rapids	Donald J. Canney	12/31/87	110,243
TX	Irving	Robert J. Pierce	5/01/89	109,943
IN	South Bend	Roger O. Parent	1/01/88	109,727

MI	Sterling Heights	Jean DiRezze-Gush	11/03/87	108,999
CA	Oxnard	Nao Takasugi	11/30/88	108,195
MI	Ann Arbor	Gerald Jernigan	4/10/89	107,969
CA	Modesto	Peggy Mensinger	11/05/87	106,963
AZ	Tempe	Harry E. Mitchell	7/13/88	106,919
CA	Sunnyvale	Ron Gonzales	11/01/87	106,618
NJ	Elizabeth	Thomas G. Dunn	12/31/88	106,201
OR	Eugene	Brian B. Obie	1/03/89	105,664
CA	Bakersfield	Thomas A. Payne	11/01/87	105,611
MI	Livonia	Robert E. McCann	12/31/87	104,814
VA	Portsmouth	James W. Holley, III	6/30/88	104,577
CA	Concord	Ronald K. Mullin	11/01/87	103,763
PA	Allentown	Joseph S. Daddona	1/01/90	103,758
CA	Berkeley	Loni Hancock	11/30/90	103,328
CT	Waterbury	Joseph J. Santopietro	12/31/87	103,266
IA	Davenport	Thomas Hart	12/31/87	103,264
VA	Alexandria	James P. Moran, Jr.	5/30/88	103,217
CT	Stamford	Thom Serrani	11/30/87	102,466
ID	Boise	Dirk Kempthorne	1/01/90	102,451
CA	Fullerton	Richard C. Ackerman	11/22/88	102,246
NY	Albany	Thomas M. Whalen, III	12/31/89	101,727
CO	Pueblo	Michael Occhiato	12/31/87	101,686
TX	Waco	David Sibley	2/01/88	101,261
SC	Columbia	T. Patton Adams	6/30/90	101,229
NV	Reno	Pete Sferrazza	6/08/91	100,756
NC	Durham	Wilbur P. Gulley	11/01/87	100,538
VA	Roanoke	Noel C. Taylor	6/30/88	100,427
IL	Springfield	J. Michael Houston	4/21/91	100,054

TOTAL CITIES - 172

APPENDIX C

CITIES THAT RESPONDED TO THE NLC SURVEY

ALABAMA

Birmingham
Huntsville
Mobile

ALASKA

Anchorage

ARIZONA

Mesa
Tempe
Tucson

ARKANSAS

Little Rock

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield
Berkeley
Concord
Fremont
Fullerton
Garden Grove
Huntington Beach
Long Beach
Los Angeles
Modesto
Oakland
Oxnard
Pasadena
Riverside
Sacramento
San Bernardino
San Diego
San Jose
Santa Ana
Stockton
Sunnyvale
Torrance

COLORADO

Aurora
Colorado Springs
Denver
Lakewood
Pueblo

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport
Hartford
Waterbury

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington

FLORIDA

Fort Lauderdale
Hialeah
Hollywood
Miami
Orlando
St. Petersburg
Tampa

GEORGIA

Columbus
Macon
Savannah

IDAHO

Boise

ILLINOIS

Chicago
Peoria
Rockford
Springfield

INDIANA

Evansville
Fort Wayne
Gary
Indianapolis
South Bend

IOWA

Cedar Rapids
Davenport

KANSAS

Kansas City
Topeka

KENTUCKY

Lexington-Fayette
Louisville

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Shreveport

MARYLAND

Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston
Springfield
Worcester

MICHIGAN

Flint

Grand Rapids
Lansing
Warren

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis
St. Paul

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson

MISSOURI

Independence
Kansas City
St. Louis
Springfield

NEBRASKA

Omaha

NEVADA

Reno

NEW JERSEY

Newark
Paterson

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque

NEW YORK

Albany
Buffalo
New York
Rochester
Syracuse
Yonkers

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte
Durham
Greensboro
Raleigh
Winston-Salem

OHIO

Akron
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Columbus
Dayton
Toledo
Youngstown

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City
Tulsa

OREGON

Eugene
Portland

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown
Erie
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh

RHODE ISLAND

Providence

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga
Knoxville
Nashville-Davidson

TEXAS

Amarillo
Arlington
Austin
Corpus Christi
Dallas
El Paso
Garland
Laredo
Lubbock
Pasadena

UTAH

Salt Lake City

VIRGINIA

Chesapeake
Hampton
Newport News
Norfolk
Roanoke
Virginia Beach

WASHINGTON

Seattle
Spokane
Tacoma

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee

PUERTO RICO

Caguas
Carolina
Ponce

About The National League of Cities

The National League of Cities was established in 1924 by and for reform-minded state municipal leagues. It now represents 49 leagues and more than 1,300 cities directly and, through the membership of the state municipal leagues, more than 16,000 cities indirectly.

NLC serves as an advocate for its members in Washington in the legislative, administrative, and judicial processes that affect them; develops and pursues a national urban policy that meets the present and future needs of our nation's cities and the people who live in them; offers training, technical assistance and information to municipal officials to help them improve the quality of local government in our urban nation; and undertakes research and analysis on topics and issues of importance to the nation's cities.



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